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MARSHALL, GERSTEIN & BORUN LLP
233 S. WACKER DRIVE, SUITE 6300
SEARS TOWER
CHICAGO, IL 60606

EXAMINER

SHERR, CRISTINA O

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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3621

DATE MAILED: 12/01/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/814,014

Applicant(s)

BROWN ET AL.

Examiner

Cristina Owen Sherr

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 08 September 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-68 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 11-13, 16, 27-29, 32, 37-39, 43, 44, 53, 54 and 57-68 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-10, 14, 15, 17-26, 30, 31, 33-36, 45-52, 55 and 56 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. This communication is in response to applicant's amendment filed September 8, 2006. Claims 1-10, 14-15, 17-26, 30-31, 33-36, 45-52, and 55-56 are currently pending in this case.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 10, 26 and 34 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

3. Applicant's arguments filed September 8, 2006, with respect to claims 1 and 19 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Applicant argues that the cited prior art does not teach or suggest a FAS133 Compliant derivative contract. However, as stated in the previous action, a FAS133 contract is known type of contract and any contract in Ginter can be made to have certain terms and not others. The specific type of contract does not carry patentable weight.

4. Applicant's arguments filed September 8, 2006, with respect to claims 21-23 and 34-35 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Applicant argues that the cited prior art does not teach or suggest transmitting a metal chemistry composition. However, in the context of Popolo or of Ginter, for that matter, the skilled person is motivated to transmit whatever characteristics of the items for sale s/he deems germane to buyer's decision-making process. In the case of metals, metal composition, in the case of clothing, fabric content, size, etc.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

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5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 1-9, 14-15, 17-25, 30-31, 33, 49-52, and 55-56 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ginter et al (US 5,892,900) in view of Popolo (US 5,715,402).

7. Regarding claim 1 –

Ginter discloses a method of exchanging values (or any items of commerce) comprising the steps of receiving a first user name and a first password from a seller; verifying the first user name and the first password against a database of authorized users; receiving identification information from the seller, the identification information including a price; receiving a second user name and a second password from a buyer; verifying the second user name and the second password against the database of authorized users; determining if a preexisting credit relationship exists between the metal buyer and the metal seller and providing a payment guarantee; transmitting a hyperlink to an exchange web page to the buyer, the exchange web page including the identification information if a preexisting credit relationship exists between the buyer and the seller; and transmitting a purchase selection to the buyer for a contract (e.g. col 1 ln 45 – col 2 ln 12).

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8. Ginter does not specify a FAS133-compliant contract, although it does discuss generating an appropriate contract for buying and selling (e.g. col 13 ln 5-15). The specific type of contract is nonfunctional data, and it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to adapt Ginter to any appropriate contract depending on the type of item of item being sold.

9. Ginter does not specifically deal with the buying and selling of metals. Popolo, however does (see, e.g. abstract, col 1 ln 45 – col 2 ln13). It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Ginter and Popolo in order to obtain a method of exchanging metals which take into account the specific characteristics of various metals as well as protocols for secure transactions.

10. Regarding claim 2 –

Ginter discloses a method of making transactions as defined in claim 1, wherein the step of transmitting an exchange web page to the buyer comprises the step of transmitting a positive icon if a preexisting credit relationship exists between the buyer and the seller (e.g. col 5 ln 10-25). As above, Ginter does not specifically deal with the buying and selling of metals. Popolo, however does (see, e.g. abstract, col 1 ln 45 – col 2 ln13). It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Ginter and Popolo in order to obtain a method of exchanging metals which take into account the specific characteristics of various metals as well as protocols for secure transactions.

11. Regarding claim 3 –

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Ginter discloses a method of exchanging items of value as defined in claim 1, wherein the step of transmitting an exchange web page to the buyer comprises the step of transmitting a negative icon if a preexisting credit relationship does not exist between the buyer and the seller (e.g. col 5 ln 10-25). As above, Ginter does not specifically deal with the buying and selling of metals. Popolo, however does (see, e.g. abstract, col 1 ln 45 – col 2 ln13). It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Ginter and Popolo in order to obtain a method of exchanging metals which take into account the specific characteristics of various metals as well as protocols for secure transactions.

12. Regarding claim 4 –

Ginter discloses a method of exchanging items of value as defined in claim 1, determining if a bilateral credit relationship exists between the buyer and the seller (e.g. col 5 ln 30-38). As above, Ginter does not specifically deal with the buying and selling of metals. Popolo, however does (see, e.g. abstract, col 1 ln 45 – col 2 ln13). It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Ginter and Popolo in order to obtain a method of exchanging metals which take into account the specific characteristics of various metals as well as protocols for secure transactions.

13. Regarding claim 5 –

Ginter discloses a method of exchanging items of value as defined in claim 1, wherein the step of transmitting an exchange web page to the buyer comprises the step of making the seller anonymous to the buyer (e.g. col 5 ln 1-5).

14. Regarding claims 6 –

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Ginter discloses a method of exchanging metals as defined in claim 1, wherein the providing of the Payment guarantee comprises the step of receiving credit relationship information from the seller, the credit relationship information identifying a buyer and a credit threshold (e.g. col 6 ln 20-40).

15. Regarding claim 7 –

Ginter discloses a method of exchanging as defined in claim 6, further comprising the steps of: maintaining a current credit balance between the buyer and, and determining if processing a purchase associated with the identification information by the buyer would exceed the credit threshold of the preexisting credit relationship between the buyer and the seller (e.g. col 138 ln 8-20).

16. Regarding claim 8 –

Ginter discloses a method of exchanging as defined in claim 7, wherein the step of transmitting an exchange web page to the buyer comprises the step of making the seller anonymous to the buyer (e.g. col 57 ln 50-55).

17. Regarding claim 9 –

Popolo discloses a method of exchanging metals as defined in claim 1, further comprising the steps of receiving a metal chemistry composition from the metal seller and transmitting the metal chemistry composition to the metal buyer (e.g. col 5 ln 25-45). As above, it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Ginter and Popolo in order to obtain a method of exchanging metals which take into account the specific characteristics of various metals as well as protocols for secure transactions.

18. Regarding claim 14 –

Ginter discloses a method of exchanging further comprising the step of performing a credit or other valuation (e.g. col 2 ln 1-10). Ginter does not specify a portfolio evaluation, although is does discuss generating an appropriate credit or other record for evaluating a buyer (e.g. col 13 ln 5-15). The specific type of evaluation is nonfunctional data, and it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to adapt Ginter to any appropriate contract depending on the type of item of item being sold. Ginter further does not specifically deal with the buying and selling of metals. Popolo, however does (see, e.g. abstract, col 1 ln 45 – col 2 ln13). It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Ginter and Popolo in order to obtain a method of exchanging metals which take into account the specific characteristics of various metals as well as protocols for secure transactions.

19. Regarding claim 15 –

Popolo discloses a method of exchanging metals further comprising the step of performing a mark to market determination (e.g. col 3 ln 5-15).

20. Regarding claim 17 –

Ginter discloses a method of exchanging metals further comprising the step of providing a financing option (e.g. col 47 ln 15-20).

21. Regarding claim 18 –

Popolo discloses a method of exchanging further comprising the step of providing a weighted average price index based on the plurality of exchanges (e.g. col 4 ln 35-45).

22. Regarding claim 19 –

Ginter discloses a method of exchanging items of value comprising the steps of receiving a first user name and a first password from a seller; verifying the first user name and the first password against a database of authorized users; receiving item identification information from the first user; receiving a second user name and a second password from a buyer; determining if a preexisting credit relationship exists between the buyer and the seller and providing a payment guarantee; verifying the second user name and the second password against the database of authorized users; and transmitting a first hyperlink to an exchange web page to the buyer, the web page being a hedging web page or a logistics web page, and the exchange web page including the item information such as price and transmitting a purchase selection to the buyer for a contract (e.g. col 6 ln 20-45).

23. Ginter does not specify a FAS133-compliant contract, although is does discuss generating an appropriate contract for buying and selling (e.g. col 13 ln 5-15). The specific type of contract is nonfunctional data, and it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to adapt Ginter to any appropriate contract depending on the type of item of item being sold.

24. Ginter does not specifically deal with the buying and selling of metals. Popolo, however does (see, e.g. abstract, col 1 ln 45 – col 2 ln13). It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Ginter and Popolo in order to obtain a method of exchanging metals which take into account the specific characteristics of various metals as well as protocols for secure transactions.

25. Regarding claim 20 –

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Popolo discloses a method of exchanging metals as defined in claim 19, further comprising the steps of receiving a request for the composition web page from the metal buyer and transmitting the metal chemistry composition to the metal buyer (e.g. col 3 ln 20-30).

26. Regarding claim 21 –

Popolo discloses a method of exchanging metals as defined in claim 20, wherein the step of transmitting the metal chemistry composition to the metal buyer comprises the step of transmitting a percentage of one of silicon, copper, magnesium, nickel, tin, lead, iron, manganese, chromium, zinc, and titanium (e.g. col 5 ln 10-40).

27. Regarding claim 22 –

Popolo discloses a method of exchanging metals as defined in claim 20, wherein the step of transmitting the metal chemistry composition to the metal buyer comprises the step of transmitting a percentage of two of silicon, copper, magnesium, nickel, tin, lead, iron, manganese, chromium, zinc, and titanium (e.g. col 5 ln 40-50).

28. Regarding claim 23 –

Popolo discloses a method of exchanging metals as defined in claim 20, wherein the step of transmitting the metal chemistry composition to the metal buyer comprises the step of transmitting a range for each of a plurality of elements from the periodic table of elements (e.g. col 5 ln 20-35).

29. Regarding claim 24 –

Popolo discloses a method of exchanging metals as defined in claim 19, further comprising the steps of receiving a chemistry evaluation matrix from the metal buyer,

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the chemistry evaluation matrix including a desired discount associated with a particular metal percentage, and transmitting the chemistry evaluation matrix to the metal seller (e.g. col 5 ln 20-35).

30. Regarding claim 25 –

Ginter discloses a method of exchanging metals as defined in claim 19, wherein the step of transmitting an exchange web page to the buyer comprises the step of making the seller anonymous to the buyer (e.g. col 57 ln 50-55).

31.

Regarding claim 30 –

Popolo discloses a method of exchanging metals as defined in claim 19, further comprising the step of performing a valuation (e.g. col 2 ln 1-10). Ginter does not specify a portfolio evaluation, although is does discuss generating an appropriate credit or other record for evaluating a buyer (e.g. col 13 ln 5-15). The specific type of evaluation is nonfunctional data, and it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to adapt Ginter to any appropriate contract depending on the type of item of item being sold. Ginter further does not specifically deal with the buying and selling of metals. Popolo, however does (see, e.g. abstract, col 1 ln 45 – col 2 ln13). It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Ginter and Popolo in order to obtain a method of exchanging metals which take into account the specific characteristics of various metals as well as protocols for secure transactions.

33. Regarding claim 31 –

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Popolo discloses a method of exchanging metals as defined in claim 19, further comprising the step of performing a mark to market determination (e.g. col 5 ln 50-65).

34. Regarding claim 33 –

Ginter discloses a method of exchanging as defined in claim 19, further comprising the step of providing a financing option (e.g. col 47 ln 15-20).

(e.g. col 5 ln 50-65).

35. Regarding claim 49 –

Ginter, in combination with Popolo, as above, discloses a metals exchange server comprising: a network transmitter; a network receiver; a memory device storing a software program and registered user information; and a processor operatively coupled to the network transmitter, network receiver, and memory device, the processor being structured to execute the software program, the software program being structured to cause the processor to: (i) receive login information from a metal seller and a metal buyer via the network receiver; (ii) verify the login information matches the registered user information stored in the memory device; (iii) receive metal identification information from the metal seller via the network receiver, the metal identification information including a metal type, a metal weight, and a price; (iv) store the metal identification information in the memory device; (v) determine if a preexisting credit relationship exists between the metal buyer and the metal seller using the registered user information stored in the memory device; and (vi) transmit a metals exchange web page to the metal buyer via the network transmitter, the metals exchange web page including the metal identification information and a positive icon if a preexisting credit relationship exists

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between the metal buyer and the metal seller, the metals exchange web page including the metal identification information and a negative icon if a preexisting credit relationship does not exist between the metal buyer and the metal seller; (vii) to cause the processor to transmit metal exchange transaction information to a plurality of registered users via the network transmitter to provide price transparency, the metal exchange transaction information including a plurality of metal lot records, each metal lot record including a lot type a lot quantity, a lot price, and an exchange date; and (viii) cause the processor to transmit a hyperlink to web page via the network transmitter, the web page offering to sell at least one of a metals hedging contract, a logistics contract, and a FAS133 compliant derivative contract (e.g. col 6 ln 20-45).

36. Ginter does not specify a FAS133-compliant contract, although is does discuss generating an appropriate contract for buying and selling (e.g. col 13 ln 5-15). The specific type of contract is nonfunctional data, and it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to adapt Ginter to any appropriate contract depending on the type of item of item being sold. Ginter does not specifically deal with the buying and selling of metals. Popolo, however does (see, e.g. abstract, col 1 ln 45 – col 2 ln13). It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Ginter and Popolo in order to obtain a method of exchanging metals which take into account the specific characteristics of various metals as well as protocols for secure transactions.

37. Regarding claim 50 –

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Ginter discloses a server as defined in claim 49, wherein the software program is further structured to cause the processor to receive a credit limit associated with the metal buyer from the metal seller via the network receiver (e.g. col 6 ln 20-45).

38. Regarding claim 51 –

Ginter discloses a metals exchange server as defined in claim 50, wherein the software program is further structured to cause the processor to maintain a current credit balance between the buyer and seller and determine if processing a purchase associated with the item identification information by the buyer would exceed the credit limit (e.g. col 6 ln 20-45).

39. Regarding claim 52 –

Popolo discloses a metals exchange server as defined in claim 49, wherein the software program is further structured to cause the processor to receive a metal chemistry composition from the metal seller via the network receiver and transmit the metal chemistry composition to the metal buyer via the network transmitter (e.g. col 6 ln 30-40).

40. Regarding claim 55 –

Ginter (at e.g. col 2 ln 1-10) and Popolo (at e.g. col 4 ln 45-60) in combination disclose a server wherein the software program is further structured to cause the processor to perform at least one of a portfolio valuation and a mark to market determination (e.g. col 3 ln 5-15). Ginter does not specify a portfolio evaluation, although is does discuss generating an appropriate credit or other record for evaluating a buyer (e.g. col 13 ln 5-15).

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41. Regarding claim 56 –

Ginter discloses, a server as defined in claim 49, wherein the software program is further structured to cause the processor to transmit at least one of a payment guarantee to the seller and a financing option to the buyer via the network transmitter (e.g. col 3 ln 60 – col 4 ln 5).

42. Claims 10, 18, 26, 34-36 and 45-48 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ginter et al (US 5,892,900) in view of Popolo (US 5,715,402), further in view of Silverman et al (US 5,924,083).

43. Regarding claim 10 –

Silverman discloses a method of exchanging as defined in claim 1, further comprising the step of transmitting transaction information to a plurality of registered users to provide price transparency, the transaction information including a plurality of records, each record including a type, a quantity, a price, and an exchange date. (e.g. col 2 ln 39-64). As above, it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Ginter, Silverman, and Popolo in order to obtain a method of exchanging metals which take into account the specific characteristics of various metals as well as protocols for secure transactions.

44. Regarding claim 18 –

Silverman discloses the limitation of providing a weighted average price index based on the plurality of exchanges (e.g. col 3 ln 8-26). As above, it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Ginter, Silverman, and Popolo in

order to obtain a method of exchanging metals which take into account the specific characteristics of various metals as well as protocols for secure transactions.

45. Regarding claim 26 –

Silverman discloses the limitation of transmitting transaction information to a plurality of registered users to provide price transparency, the transaction information including a plurality of records, each record including a type, a quantity, a price, and an exchange date. (e.g. col 2 ln 39-64). As above, it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Ginter, Silverman, and Popolo in order to obtain a method of exchanging metals which take into account the specific characteristics of various metals as well as protocols for secure transactions.

46. Regarding claim 34 –

Ginter discloses a method of exchanging contracts for items of value, the method comprising the steps of: processing a plurality of exchanges of a plurality of items between a plurality of buyers and a plurality of sellers, comprising receiving item information from a particular seller in the plurality of sellers and transmitting the information to a particular buyer in the plurality of buyers and facilitating a purchase online including maintaining anonymity of both a buyer associated with the purchase and a seller associated with the purchase, and transmitting a hedging web page or a logistics web page to the buyer: transmitting an icon indicative of a preexisting bilateral credit arrangement between the buyer and the seller; the metal exchange transaction information including a plurality of metal lot records, each metal lot record including a lot type, a lot quantity, a lot price, and an exchange (e.g. col 6 ln 20-45).

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47. Silverman discloses the limitation of transmitting transaction information to a plurality of registered users to provide price transparency, the transaction information including a plurality of records, each record including a type, a quantity, a price, and an exchange date. (e.g. col 2 ln 39-64). As above, it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Ginter, Silverman, and Popolo in order to obtain a method of exchanging metals which take into account the specific characteristics of various metals as well as protocols for secure transactions. As above, Ginter does not specify a FAS133-compliant contract, although is does discuss generating an appropriate contract for buying and selling (e.g. col 13 ln 5-15). The specific type of contract is nonfunctional data, and it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to adapt Ginter to any appropriate contract depending on the type of item of item being sold.

48. Regarding claim 35 –

Popolo discloses a method of exchanging metals contracts as defined in claim 34, further comprising the step of providing real time price adjustments online, the real time price adjustments being based on a chemical composition associated with a particular metal from the plurality metals (e.g. col 3 ln 10-20).

49. Regarding claim 36 –

Ginter discloses a method of exchanging contracts as defined in claim 34, wherein the step of processing a plurality of exchanges of a plurality of items between a plurality of buyers and a plurality of sellers comprises the step of processing an exchange of an item (e.g. col 3 ln 30-45). As above, Ginter does not specify a FAS133-compliant

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contract, although is does discuss generating an appropriate contract for buying and selling (e.g. col 13 ln 5-15). The specific type of contract is nonfunctional data, and it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to adapt Ginter to any appropriate contract depending on the type of item of item being sold. Further, Ginter does not specifically deal with the buying and selling of metals. Popolo, however does (see, e.g. abstract, col 1 ln 45 – col 2 ln13). It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Ginter, Silverman, and Popolo in order to obtain a method of exchanging metals which take into account the specific characteristics of various metals as well as protocols for secure transactions.

50. Regarding claim 45 –

Ginter discloses a method of exchanging items as defined in claim 34, further comprising the step of performing a valuation (e.g. col 4 ln 45-60). Ginter does not specify a portfolio evaluation, although is does discuss generating an appropriate credit or other record for evaluating a buyer (e.g. col 13 ln 5-15). The specific type of evaluation is nonfunctional data, and it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to adapt Ginter to any appropriate contract depending on the type of item of item being sold. Ginter further does not specifically deal with the buying and selling of metals. Popolo, however does (see, e.g. abstract, col 1 ln 45 – col 2 ln13). It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Ginter and Popolo in order to obtain a method of exchanging metals which take into account the specific characteristics of various metals as well as protocols for secure transactions.

51. Regarding claim 46 –

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Popolo discloses a method of exchanging FAS133 compliant derivative contracts as defined in claim 34, further comprising the step of performing a mark to market determination (e.g. col 4 ln 45-60).

52. Regarding claim 47 –

Ginter discloses a method of exchanging as defined in claim 34, further comprising the step of providing a payment guarantee (e.g. col 4 ln 45-60).

53. Regarding claim 48 –

Ginter discloses a method of exchanging as defined in claim 34, further comprising the step of providing a financing option (e.g. col 4 ln 45-60).

54. Examiner's note: Examiner has cited particular columns and line numbers in the references as applied to the claims above for the convenience of the applicant.

Although the specified citations are representative of the teachings in the art and are applied to the specific limitations within the individual claim, other passages and figures may be applied as well. It is respectfully requested from the applicant, in preparing the responses, to fully consider the references in entirety as potentially teaching all or part of the claimed invention as well as the context of the passage as taught by the prior art or disclosed by the examiner.

Conclusion

55. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

56. Odom et al, (US 6,058,379) discloses a real-time network exchange with seller specified exchange parameters and interactive seller participation.

57. Annunziata (US 2001/0039530) discloses a trading simulation.
58. Annunziata (US 2001/0034688) discloses a system for trading commodities and the like.
59. Heilman, Jr., (US 2001/0034689) discloses a method and system of negotiating a transaction over a network.
60. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Cristina Owen Sherr whose telephone number is 571-272-6711. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30-5:00 Monday through Friday.
61. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Andrew J. Fischer can be reached on 571-272-6779. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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62. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.



Cristina Owen Sherr
Patent Examiner, AU 3621



ANDREW J. FISCHER
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 3600